matic negotiations are reopened at the request of the Caracas Government, the English people are of one mind in desiring to have all disturbin questions removed from their relations with ica. The moral force of public opinion is strongly exerted and clearly recognized. The , has passed when Lord Salisbury could afford to take serious risks for the sake of scoring points in diplomatic correspondence,

With the departure of Dr. Jameson and the meers of the South African Company for Engand interest in the Transvaal question lapses. president Krueger's intentions respecting indemnity, the prosecution of the arrested Uitlanders and internal reforms are not known outade the Colonial Office. If an understanding has been reached with Mr. Chamberlain, what concerns Englishmen is the defence which Cecil Rhodes and Jameson will make when they arrive in London, and what measures will b adopted for vindicating the authority of the The evidence is now clear that the movement was the work of the group of capitaljets directly interested in the Chartered Company and Cecil Rhodes's projects. The five men who summoned Jameson and guaranteed the expenses of the expedition were: Colonel Rhodes, brother of the ex-Premier, identified with both the Chartered Company and the Consolidated Goldfields Company: Lionel Phillips, a capitalist, with whom Cecil Rhodes is intimately associated; Charles Leonard, who is Phillips's solicitor; John Hays Hammond, consulting engineer of the Consolidated and Chartered companies, and George Farrar, who has taken an active part in various Rhodesian companies.

It will be difficult for Cecil Rhodes to explain sway his connection with the financial ring which is responsible for Jameson's raid and has mismanaged every detail of the enterprise. The epinion prevails that Mr. Chamberlain, strong man as he has shown himself in a momentous crisis, may not be able to resist the social pressure and to probe the scandalous intrigue to the bottom. The financial interests involved are less important than the prestige of the titled figureheads of the Chartered Company in restraining investigating ardor. Lawyers are also agree that the technical difficulties of the prosecution of Jameson and the other officers are insuper

Everything is grist for Mr. Chamberlain's run-The Ashantee war has closed with a picturesque scene, the savage king grovelling in the dust it the feet of the conquerors. An indemnity f 50,000 ounces of gold was at once demanded, ad the penitent monarch was sent with his offices under guard to the coast, to remain a princer until the debt shall be paid. Meanwhile, a Fitish resident rules, and Mr. Chamberlain is caed upon to decide whether he will have a militry Governor, a protectorate or a chartered empany. There is already talk of building a kht railwry to Coomassie and developing the courry

The death of Prince Henry of Battenlerghas drawn out an expression of universal simpathy and sorrow for the Queen and Princes/Beatsice. The court is ordinarily inaccessible to the public except as the stilted daily "Court Groular' records the doings of royalty; but wen the hour of bereavement comes there seem to be no secrets and the public is admitted into the full confidence of the Queen's family The Prince was rot often seen in public, butwas liked as a court favorite, a good sportsmanind yachtsman. He wearled of inaction at the ourt. His desire for military service received littl encouragement in any quarter. There were rany obstacles to his appointment as a voluntee aid. These were overcome mainly by his resolte determination to have active service in the fld. His departure for Ashantee was criticised y military men and ridiculed by many writersfor the press, but he is now regarded as a matyr to duty, and there is no disposition in any warter to withhold sincere sympathy from se Queen and Princess Beatrice. On the day sen the sad tidings came a naval parade was planed for the morning and a grand banquet and rivate theatricals for the evening. Royalty is plated in its recreation and daily life; its sorrow lone is shared by a nation whose loyalty and flection are always quickened when the shadws are deepest at court.

its sessions this wik at Spring Gardens, with some amusing bypy. Mr. Beresford Hope proposed to amend the tanding orders so that members of the Count Council might keep their hats on when seated, nd another reform procedure favored was a masure to prevent an honorable member from maing twenty short speeches in a single afternoc. Lord Salisbury's reply to the resolution askingwhether the Government would legislate respecting the water supply of the me- HE WAS NOT IN A CONDITION TO FACE THE tropolis was pictical, and placed both parties in the Council n the defensive. He asked for a draft of the Water bill. The two parties, which have ien playing a game of cross-purposes, are sking to compromise their differences and age upon some plan for buying out

Mr. E. T. cok has not yet taken charge of "The Daily New" which has rounded out a halfcentury of ournalism, and has received hearty congratulaons from its rivals and friends. The new edito's a young man to take the editor's chair whn has been filled by such men as Dickens, Foper, Dicey, Hill, Lucy and Robinson, but he an accomplished journalist of sound judgmer After a brilliant career at Oxford he served n apprenticeship under Mr. Stead on "The all Mail Gazette," subsequently being Editors that journal and of "The Westminster Gazett" He has not yet disclosed the lines of policyn the future conduct of the leading liberal journd, but probably some effort will be made to offse the growing influence of "The Chronicle" by rightening and popularizing "The Daily

pssell versus Notcutt, before the Court of Queen's Bench, is a curiosity in libel The plaintiff is an opera singer and the defendant the editor and propeter of a musical journal. The cause action is the appearance of an adversement in which Miss Ella Russell's name was andwiched between the names of two other singers in a programme for a concert. The middle place was considered a slight upon her professional reputation. The jury took this view, giving a verdict for the plaintiff of f100 and costs. This proceeding will make the printing of concert programmes hazardous, unless performers can agree upon the order in which names are to be used. A round-robin will be the only safe method of announcing the performers. Possibly & musical exchange, with a system of official ratings for every artist, will settle the matter.

Mr. Jones's "Michael and His Lost Angel" will be withdrawn after to-night's performance at the Lyceum Theatre. The failure of the play is complete. Mr. Jones and Mr. Pinero ought to profit by their experience this winter, and disinfect their plots before writing their next play. The pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe" will occu-Dy the stage in the afternoon and evening until fresh arrangements are made for the Lyceum. "Romeo and Juliet" may be revived, or possibly & French romantic drama, produced a year ago at the Odeon, may be adapted for the English stage. This is Coppée's "Pour La Couronne," with a duel between a father who is guilty of treason and his son, who slays him. To-night

THE BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD --- PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The True Medicine for Lost Nervous Strength---What Scientific Research Accomplished ---Proved by Success Where All Else Has Failed.



There is one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's Celery Compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Pheips, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's Celery Compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, billousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's Celery Compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

The medical journals of this country have given more space in the last few years to the many remarkable cases where the use of Paine's Celery Compound has made people well than to any other one subject.

Theatre, with Mrs. Boucleault as Mrs. Creegan

viser of Trinity House is an honor merited by his recent discovery of argon. As the same post was occupied by Faraday and Tyndall, his succession implies equality with the greatest men in English science. Lord Rayleigh, while a man of exceptional learning and an ingenious investigator of the problems of chemistry and physics, is as modest as either Faraday or Tyndall, and an equally good popular lecturer. Lady Rayleigh is a sister of Mr. Arthur Balfour.

Mr. Hall Caine will deliver his report on the Canadian copyright question and his recent mission as a delegate of the Society of Authors on Monday afternoon, at the rooms of the Royal Medical Society. It will be a sympathetic address, full of good feeling for Canada, and will express the confident hope that the new copyright bill drafted by Mr. Newcombe will follow the lines of the compromise which was accepted at the Ottawa conference. Mr. Caine has purchased Greeba Castle, in the Isle of Man, for a permanent home, but will live in London for a few months every year.

Sir Walter Besant has resigned from the Council and Committee of Management of the | for St. Petersburg, where the negotiations were Authors' Society in consequence of the criticism address to their fellow-writers in America. The lisned in several of the city papers, which were address was signed by 600 authors and jour- promptly suppressed by the authorities. nalists, but complaints have been made of the representative of the United Press has heard phrasing and method of circulating it, and some that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador signatures have been withdrawn. Sir Walter to Turkey, learned of the negotiations and ques-Besant has retired in disgust from the manage- tioned M. Nellcoff and Halil-Rifaat Pacha, the protection of literary workmen.

foremost figures in the English art world is re- cation to St. Petersburg relative to the commoved. The event was not unexpected, as his pact heart action had been feeble for a long time, and his condition had caused great anxiety among

PRINCE HENRY'S SAD FATE. DEADLY AFRICAN CLIMATE.

London, Jan. 25.-Prince Henry of Stattenberg was not in good condition before he started on the expedition to Ashantes which has cost his life. His life of case and high living made his physique soft, though his average health was good. milaria, an ever-present danger in Africa, particularly glong the Gold Coast and in the country back of the coast. He was always eager for active exercise, but he could not always get it. When he was at Osborne House he went yachting when-ever he could, and when at Windsor Castle he sezed every chance to hunt with hounds. Withal he was obliged to lead a quiet, sedentary court life. His widow, Princess Beatrice, became ill from anxiety after she heard that he had been stricken with fever while on the march to Coo-massie, and Dr. Reld, one of the court physicians, was in constant attendance on her, treating her or nervous exhaustion and insomnia. Queen promised to allow Princess Beatrice to go in the royal yacht Osborne to meet Prince Henry at Madeira, whither he was bound when ne

of the Prince has passed, Princess Beatrice is bet-ter, the certainty, cell though it is, being better than the torturing suspense. The Queen had not of Prince Henry and Prince Christian Victor, and she made preparations against their not returning to England alive. In settling what to do with their bodies if they were killed or succumbed to swamp fever, the Queen recalled the difficulty met in dealing with the body of the French Prince Imwho was killed by the Zulus in South Africa, and she ordered that everything necessary for embalming should be taken out with the ex pedition. This, as the event proves, was a wise

She also arranged that the Hon. Minnie Coch-

Empress Frederick, eldest daughter of the Queen and mother of Emperor William, will attend the funeral of Prince Henry. In court circles the view is held that her visit to England will be utilized to bring about a reconciliation with Em-

Princess Christian, who went to Osborne to con Princess Beatrice in her bereavement, is excited with fear for the safety of her son, Prince Christian Victor, who accompanied the Ashantee expedition. A late dispatch from the British force says that the Prince is enjoying excellent health. When he left England he was in better form than Prince Henry, and was therefore better qualified to stand the discomforts and dangers of a campaign in a malarious country. Prince Christian Vistor is a finely built young man. He is an active cricketer and rider, and has been seasoned for a het climate by service in India with his regiment,

the King's Royal Riffes.

The death of Prince Henry will blight the opening of the social season. No drawing-room will be held in February, and the court dressmakers are in despair. The wedding of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Karl of Denmark will be postponed, and a great number of entertainments will be abandoned.

THE BUNDESRATH VOTES, AGAINST SILVER. Berlin, Jan. 25.-The Bundesrath has rejected the Berlin, Jan. 25.—The Bundesrath has rejected the resolution introduced in the Reichgang by Count von Mirbach on February 15, 1895, last and passed by that body, instructing the Government to issue invitations for an international monetary conference to take measures to bring about the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium.

"The Colleen Bawn" is revived at the Princess's A RAY OF HOPE FOR ARMENIA

Lord Rayleigh's appointment as scientific ad- IT IS IN THE EXISTENCE OF A RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

> LITTLE WEIGHT ATTACHED TO SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIALS OF THE AGREEMENT- THE SPEAK

PROMISE TO MIN-

London, Jan. 25 .- To-day's reports from various European capitals agree that there is tired in disgust from the manage tioned M. Seneon and the matter, but he re-society founded by him for the Grand Vizier, concerning the matter, but he re-society founded by him for the Grand Vizier, concerning the matter, but he re-By Lord Leighton's death to-day one of the them. Lord Salisbury has now sent a communi-

> As the alleged entente practically makes Turkey a Russian dependency, it is expected that it will be attended by a cessation of the Armenian massacres, the Czar henceforth sharing

the Sultan's responsibilities.

Although the Government officials here and in Paris and Berlin concur in denying all knowledge of an offensive and defensive alliance be tween Russia and Turkey, little confidence is placed in their professions of ignorance. Semipected, especially when the defeated diplomats wish to conceal the truth or prevent its being told. It is now recalled here how, when a Lon don paper disclosed the existence of the Unklar-Skelessi agreement, which gave to Russia the right of intervention in the internal affairs of the Turkish Empire, Lord Palmerston told Parliament that he knew nothing of such an agreement having been made. It was at least six months after the conclusion of the Unklar-Skelessi treaty that the British Government, on information vouchsafed by Russia, received absolutely definite news that there was such a

SIR PHILIP MAY BE RECALLED.

Within three weeks Parliament will assemble. The United Press has reason to predict that before that time the evidence of the existence of a Russo-Turkish compact will become so complete that further denials will be impossible. In the Ministerial circle it is believed that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, will be recalled soon, and that this action is due to the fact that he has been overreached and discredited in Constantinople. His name is no longer associated with the succession to Lord Dufferin when the latter retires from his post of Ambassador to France. The Cabinet meeting held vesterday probably discussed the matter for the first time, although the news of the compact must have been in Lord Salisbury's possession for at least two weeks.

INTEGRITY OF TURKEY GUARANTEED.

"The Speaker's" Constantinople correspondent. whose accurate inside information gives high authority to his communications, has written, unlute master of the situation. The secret compact guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, Russia agreeing to assist in the restoration of order in Kurdistan and also to defend the Dardanelles. France has made her bargain with Russia, and will consequently give her assent to the compact. Germany is currying favor with the Czar. Austria is hampered by her German connection, and will maintain a pessimistic neutrality and await her opportunity. This, the correspondent adds, is the end of the intervention of the Powers—a triumph for Russiand humiliation of Great Britain.

and humiliation of Great Britain.

The papers interested in discounting the reports of the alliance dwell on its improbability, as the Treaty of Paris placed the passage of the Dardanelles in the control of the Powers, not the Porte. The Paris convention did not debarthe Sultan from giving his consent to the passage of the Dardanelles, but, with a view to avoiding a direct deflance of the Treaty of Paris, it is believed that the Russo-Turkish agreement is not embodied in a formal treaty, but consists rather in an exchange of notes.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

The London papers, discussing what Great Britain will do, variously suggest the open annexation of Egypt, the seizure of an island near

the Dardanelles, and the sending of a fleet to ENGLAND'S VOICE FOR PEACE Constantinople. They generally conclude, how-

Constantinople. They generally conclude, however, that it will be best for Great Britain in the mean time to lie low.

Lord Salisbury's health may seriously affect his diplomatic activities. The recent crowd of events has been a great strain on him, though his intimate friends say that he bears up well. His looks, however, tell a different story. He appears to be fagged and worn. He was seen passing along Pall Mall on the day the news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg was received. He met Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, face to face, but did not notice him. Mr. Chamberlain stared hard at his chief, and as he went on brushed against him. After he had passed Mr. Chamberlain turned around and gazed curiously at the Prime Minister, who was absorbed in his thoughts and paid no heed to the Colonial Secretary.

ISMAEL BEY TO BE RETAINED.

ISMAEL BEY TO BE RETAINED. Telegraphing under date of January 24, the correspondent of the United Press at Constan-

tinople says:

The Porte has given its promise to United States Minister Terrell that Ismael Bey shall be retained in his position as Governor of Hadjin. Ismael is the successor of the late Governor of Hadjin, who threatened to destroy that town and sow barley on the site of it. He has been conspicuously active in protecting the lives and property of the women of the American mission at Hadjin, and in many other ways has shown himself to be an able and humane administrator. His removal from his post was threatened because of a difference with the military commander at Hadjin.

The movement against Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch is not an Armenian movement, although the Government is using Armenian tools to accomplish its object. There exists a sort of a commission, composed of ten members, the avowed object of which is to force the Armenian Patriarch to resign. Five members of this commission are in the employ of the Government, and include the Bishop of Hrousea, who is reported to be the Sultan's spy, and the Bishop of Adan, who was an aspirant to the patriarchate when that office was last vacant.

The Constantinople correspondent of the United Press telegraphs under yesterlay's date that the Porte has agreed to permit the entrance of individual Americans into Asia Minor for the purposes of distributing relief to the suffering Armenians, but has declined to con-cede the admission of the American Red Cross Society or any other organization.

Vienna, Jan. 25.—The United Press learns from semi-official authority that the report of the existence of a treaty forming an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey is taken seriously here, and it is believed that such a convention has actually been regotiated.

GERMANSCREDITTHE TREATY

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY BELIEVED TO HAVE ACHIEVED A GRAND STROKE.

SAID TO BE PART OF THE COMPACT-

HOW WILL THE TRIPLE ALLI-

Berlin, Jan. 25. Despite the affectation of inredulity which pervades the Foreign Office in regard to the alleged agreement between Russia and Turkey concluding a treaty which cements the two in an offensive and defensive alliance, the

athered from semi-official authorities has had the

effect greatly to weaken the power of the official of the story, which have been put forth The Vienna advices have also led to admissions that entered into by the Sultan and the Czar is not at all improbable. As a matter of fact, the diplomatic circle here credits M. Nelldoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, with having achieved a grand coup under the noses of the English and Austrian Ambassadors, though both of the latter were known to have been watching the Russian diplomatist, having had good reason to suspect that Russia was playing her own game while pretending to act in the week reports were in circulation that Turkish orders had been placed for large purchases of arms would the balance be paid, but that additional orders were impending, the payment for which would

The correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" in Constantinople telegraphs to his paper that the public treasuries of Turkey are empty, and that the officials and soldiers, even to the highest rank, who have been called out to proceed against the Armenians have for a long time past been unpaid, it being absolutely true that they haven't had a penny for months. For many weeks, too, the authorized purveyors to the army have stopped furnishing supplies to the soldiers, who are in a starving condition, to alleviate which they have been preving upon the people. In some pincess the troops have beest houses at the instance of their commanders, and demanded food. Under these circumstances and many other kindred disorders a Russian alliance would be more than desirable, and the forced draffs upon the people would be certain to crasse. How an alliance between Russia and Turkey would affect the Triple between Russia and Turkey would affect the Triple Alliance is a matter of uneasy speculation. Newspapers which have no official connections in the mean time ignore the better intermed view that the whole situation, as regards the Dreibund, is a blow to the aspirations of Austria and agree that the subject is a delicate one to handle. Some of these papers pursue the line of the "Hamburg Nachrichten." Prince Bismarck's organ, that the interests of Germany are not be no limited lately affected, and the Government must await developments before interferins.

It is extain that the Berlin Government cannot

nts before interfering.

Is certain that the Berlin Government cannot It is certain that the Berlin Government cannot be expected even by the more interested of its allies to take the initiative in demanding that Russia shall explain when the existence of the alleged treaty was verified. The situation as it now stands will involve the denunciation of the international stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, concluded in 1856, and renewed later in the Herlin Congress. This may finally set Europe affaine, whereupon there will be a long pause, which will be devoted to active diplomacy. After that, what?

GRATEFUL FOR AID RECEIVED. THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARMENIAN PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE SENDS HIS THANKS TO AMER-

ICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit us to express through your columns our sincerest gratitude to the great Nation of the United States for her efforts most disinterested and admirable in behalf of bleeding Armenia. Ministers of the Gospel, citizens of all classes, men, women, and even Sunday-school children, have read, spoken and done something in the way of helping the vic-Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, is flying like an angel, embodying the kindness of this Nation, to spread over shivering Ar-menia the mantle of American charity. We have reason to hope that she will succeed in

removing the official obstacles in her way to Arments, but if, contrary to all reasonable expectation,

A PRECEDENT FOR JAMESON'S CASE, London, Jan. 25 .- In connection with the fate that

may be meted out to Dr. Jameson, the leader of the ill-starred raid into the Transvaal, it is recalled that the last trial in England for fillbustering took place in March, 1867, when Colonel Sandoval, who was fitting out a vessel to invade Venezuela, was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500. This case is held in some quarters to be a precedent to govern the trial of Dr. Jameson and his followers.

PRESS AND PEOPLE AGAINST A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

OCCURRENCES IN CONGRESS CAUSE NO LESSEN ING IN THE PROTESTS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S

London, Jan 25.-Unless some of the Jingo

FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA-THE AT-

TITUDE OF THIS COUNTRY STILL

politicians invent a new scare, it may be said that the sensation caused by the Venezuela boundary dispute is finally played out. All voices here from the press and platform call not only for peace, but for an increase of amity with the United States. The cable dispatches sent here from America announcing fresh de velopments against England on the part of Congress do not excite an extra throb of the public pulse or lessen the effusive protests by public speakers of Great Britain's friendship for America. James Bryce, M. P., president of the Board of Trade in the last Liberal Administration, in an address to his constituents in the South Division of Aberdeen, declared that not 5 per cent of the Americans desired a war with England. A conflict would shock the feelings of a majority of the citizens of the United States, as it would shock the feelings of the British. Apart from the ties of blood, friendship and literature, the two nations were s eminently practical that they would never fight over an issue so ludicrous and trivial.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Salisbury, while not so sure as Mr. Bryce that a quarrel between kindred peoples was inconceivable, held that a solution of the difficulty would leave the two nations firmer friends than ever.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE DISPUTE.

Sir John Lubbock, M. P., formerly president of the London Chamber of Commerce, speaking at a banquet given by the Associated Chambers of Commerce last night, dilated on the commercial aspects of the dispute. He estimated that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela was not worth f500,000, while a war between the former and the United States would cost each country at 'east £260,000,000. Common-sense, he added, forbade such a conflict. "The Spectator," recurring to the American dislike for England, laments the fact that there

"The Spectator," recurring to the American dislike for England, laments the fact that there is abundant evidence to show that such dislike exists, it says that the Americans seem to be utterly unaware of the strength of the sentiment felt here for the United States, a feeling, "The Spectator" declares, which rises in many minds to a passion. There is no class, rich or poor, without the warmest sympathy for the Americans and their institutions. How, it asks, can a reciprocal affection be cultivated? England, it contends, must not allow her good will to be overcome by American expressions of dislike. When the Americans become alive to the true feeling here there will be an enormous change in public opinion in the United States.

"The Spectator" seems to protest too much. The practical issue of these declarations beautiting the matters in dispute ought to be a Britism acceptance of the views of a majority of the Americans. It appears to be the belief here that the United States is contending solely in behalf of Venezuela against Great Britain, parently losing sight of the fact that the Americans hold that they are supporting a principle involving the interests of their own country, and not alone those of Venezuela. The territory in dispute may be absolutely werthless, but that is a matter which does not enter into the consideration of the question from the American point of view. It is the principle involved which makes the Americans so tenacious in their support of the Monroe Doctrine, but strange as it may seem, this fact appears to have escaped the attention of those here who comment upon and criticise the American at titude adversely. upon and criticise the American attitude adversely.

PREPARING THE BRITISH CASE. A COPY WILL BE SENT TO MR. BAYARD FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE VENEZUELAN

London, Jan. 25.-The statement of the British case in the Venezuela dispute, which is being prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, corpus professor of jurisprudence of Oxford University, will take larger proportions than was expected. It is not likely that it will be ready at the time set for the reopening of Parliament. It is intended that a copy of the report will be sent, as roon as possible, to Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, who will forward it to the Venez-u-lan Boundary Commission now sitting at Wash-ington. Sir Frederick Pollock has for a long time been an advocate of permanent arbitration.

MR. MONEY IS FOR PEACE. DENT'S VENEZUELAN POLICY.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 25.-United States Senator elect H. D. Money declares himself opposed to the

"I shall not yield to the war spirit that seems to have swept like a wave over the Nation. In my humble judgment the most unhappy consequences would follow a war between our country and Great Britain, the two great English-speaking nations. With the United States and Great Britain determined upon peace, no other nation is powerful enough to make war, if they forbid it."

BRITISH GUIANA COOLING OFF. LESS BELLIGERENT THAN FORMERLY-THE GOV-ERNOR'S ADDRESS-GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Bureau of American Republies this morning received newspapers from British Gulana, dated as late as January indicate that the belligerent spirit evinced by the colonists several months ago has calmed down considerably, or else is being discreetly stifled on account of the more serious turn the Venezuelan dis-pute took on the issue of President Cleveland's special message, followed so closely by the com-plications growing out of the Transvaal matter. "The Demerara Daily Chronicle," in its issue

Ine Demerara Daily Chronicle," in its issue of January 8, publishes a full account of the opening session of the Colonial Assembly, called the Ccurt of Policy, on January 3. In his opening speech, the Acting Governor said that two matters of considerable important erable importance, one of which at least was pressing, had rendered it necessary to call the pressing, had rendered it necessary to call the session at an unusual date, and if a decision could not be reached at once, he hoped an adjournment would be taken to an early day for that purpose.

"The Court," he continued, "at its meeting November I last year, with praiseworthy liberality and wisdom, undertook to provide funds necessary in case of emergency, to insure, as far as was in the power, of the colony, the security of the body. power of this colony, the security of its borders and the maintenance of peace and order within its rightful possessions, and an undertaking was given by me in the name of this Government that only in case of necessity would use be made of that vote. In communicating the result of the Court's deliberative action to the Secretary of State this was clearly set out, and the position of affairs was held to necessitate a certain addition to the police force and its armament. Orders have therefor been received and issued to this effect, and on two been received and issued to this effect, and on two separate occasions has the Minister (Joseph Chamberlain) expressed his satisfaction at the action taken by this honorable Court. Members will, I trust, view the events which have taken place since the vote was passed as rendering it expedent and necessary, for the present at all events, for this Government to maintain a certain reserve in treating this matter, and while I assure them that the Government will as soon as possible give them more explicit particulars in this connection, I would appeal to the sound sense and good judgment which characterize their deliberations to continue the confidence they have already so willingly extended to the administration, on the assurance that it will be most carefully respected."

The remainder of the speech related wholly to the contract for the steamer service of the colony. Subsequently the entire session of the Legislature was devoted to the steamer contract, no reference to the subject of defence being reported.

A column in "The Chronicle" is devoted to interesting official statistics of the gold production of the colony for 18.5, which show in round numbers 123,000 ounces, on which the Government received a royalty of \$10,6218. Nine-tenths of this gold was mined in the disputed territory, and at least four-fifths of it was taken from land near the Schomburgk line and to the west of it, where there shown to the colony, or preferring to reach a market through the colony, or preferring to reach a market through the colony. separate occasions has the Minister (Joseph Cham

MAKALLE EVACUATED. THE ITALIAN GARRISON WITHDRAWS BY PER-MISSION OF THE ABYSSINIAN COMMANDER. Rome, Jan. 25.-General Baratieri, Governor of Rome, Jan. 25.—General Barater, Germin of Erythrea and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has informed the Government that on Thursday the Italian garrison of Makalia.

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is more wonderful or more fascinating than the permanent record and perfect reproduction of the waves of sound, set in motion by the vocal organs or by instruments of music.

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commanded by Colonel Galilano, evacuated that place, taking with them all the arms, ammunition, equipments and other contents of the fortress. It reported, General Baratleri says, that the evacuation of the fortress by the beleagured garrison was accomplished by permission of Ras Makonnen, the commander of the Abyssinian forces which were besieging Makaile, who desired not only to pay tribute to the heroism of Colonel Galliano and his command, but also to obtain peace.

It is further reported that Ring Menelek has or dered that the Italian prisoners taken at Ambailes be delivered up. It is believed, however, that it will be difficult to conclude peace, as Italy will not consent to abandon the State of Tigre

The siege of Makalle was begun on January 7, just one month after the disastrous defeat at Ambaiagi of the column of Major Joselli. The Negus, or Emperor Meneick, had declared that after the destruction of that Italian vanguard, imprudently pushed tion of that Italian vanguard, imprudently purned southward in Abyssinia, he would proceed north-ward in his march against the European invaders, and that he would lay the siege of Makaile, the first Italian stronghold on his way, the day after the

Ethiopian Christmas celebration. Menelek kept his word, and on January 7 Ras Makounen opened with his rapid-firing Maxim guns and three or four cannon he had found in Ambalagi the attack upon the fort. Eight successive assaults

and three or four the fort. Eight successive assaults were made and repuised by Colonel Galliano and his valiant garrison, which was compelled to evacuate at last, after having exhausted all the provisions, their drinking water and their ammunition.

Menelek, now feeling safe on his rear, will march upon Adigrat, fifty miles distant from Makaile, and where General Baratieri has concentrated his forces. But that place is known to be strongly fortified and well armed, and the Abyssinians may attempt to turn the obstacle and place themselves between Massowah and Adigrat. Menelek has already played upon the religious fanaticism of his troops, in telling them that they must deliver Axum, the holy city of Abyssinia. If he ever consents to treat with the Italians, it will be on the basis that the latter shall abandon the Tigré Province and remain in their colony of Erythrea, lying between the Red Bea and the Abyssinian table land.